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Eurasian steppes. As it had been a long-established practice among these predatory marauders, the war leader who showed himself competent in organizing a successful war expedition or in controlling a certain area would soon collect a considerable retinue of warriors. When Slavicized, the chieftain of such a band of raiders was known as *voyvoda* (warleader) or *knyaz* (prince). His retinue became known as the *druzhina* (band). The most outstanding members among these *druzhiniki* (band-men) and *muzhi* (men) formed an inner advisory body (*veche*) to the warleader or prince and became known as the "leading men" (*muzhi perednie*), or *boyari*. The voyvoda would reward his druzhina or boyars for their services by granting them land and dividing war booty with them.

It is important to note, however, that the boyars at this time received the granted lands as perpetual hereditary homesteads, and that they were free to leave one prince and enter the service of another at any time.[11] Before the formation of the Muscovite Empire, the plains between the Volga and Dnieper rivers were controlled by numerous such petty potentates, each surrounded by a retinue of boyars and other servicemen. Under those conditions there was no possibility of preventing these professional warriors from leaving one warleader and entering into the service of another. The only way for a local prince to retain his druzhina was by being successful in warfare, collecting large war booty, and offering land and villages together with the peasants in hereditary possession to his comrades in arms.[12]

In the meantime another stratum of the population was being formed in the centers of trade, that of the city people or burghers. The nomadic conquerors were not only looters and pirates, but traders as well. They traded in what they looted. When their authority was well established, they endeavored to promote centers and routes of commerce as a means of increasing their wealth. It was in these centers of trade and market places that cities developed. Soon city people became stratified into the well-to-do (*zhitie lyudi*) and the lower urban classes (*molodshie lyudi*). In these urban centers where the warriors became traders the trend was toward concentration of power in the hands of the economically powerful, just as among the professional military

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and unemployment, a situation that was well exploited by the professional conspirators, particularly the Bolsheviks.

By the end of the nineteenth century the first wave of strikes swept the country.[4] At first the strikes were spontaneous, local and purely economic in character. The workers wanted higher wages and better working conditions. But since many industries were located in Petersburgh which was the center of heavy industry, and in Moscow which was the center of the railroad system and of the textile industry, the revolutionary intelligentsia and professional conspirators and agitators who were also concentrated in these two capitals could not fail to see great political opportunities, both in the concentration of the industrial proletariat, and in its economic plight. But there were differences among the revolutionary factions of the intelligentsia in regard to revolutionary propaganda and agitation.

The ideological differences as to propaganda policies and revolutionary strategy was one of the factors which led to the split of the Socialist Democratic Party into two factions, the *Bolsheviks* (the majority), and the *Mensheviks* (the minority). Being mostly of urban middle class origin the Mensheviks were inclined to advocate gradual advance of the country toward democratization. They also proposed an alliance with the liberal bourgeoisie. Accordingly also in internal Party organization the Mensheviks were in favor of a policy of liberalism and democracy. The Bolshevik faction, on the other hand, was recruited from among the raznochintsy who were affected by Anarchism and were inclined toward extremist solutions and recognized no compromise. They proposed an alliance with the revolutionary peasants and an armed rebellion staged by the workers and peasants as the most effective means of seizing power.

Following the ideas and practices of the Anarchists and the Terrorists (Narodovoltsy), the Bolsheviks claimed that the immediate seizure of power was of paramount importance while the work of educating the masses could begin later. That end, the seizure of power, to the Bolsheviks no less than to their political predecessors, the Anarchists, sanctified everything. Deliberate instigation of hatred, planned deceit, individual killing, armed uprising, and systematic terror were all equally approved

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and Eastern Siberia. In the Middle Volga Region live the Mordvinians and the Mari of the Finno-Ugric group and the Tatars and the Chuvash of the Turkic group; on the western slopes of the Urals are, from north to south, the Komi, the Komi-Permyak, and the Udmurt, all belonging to the Finno-Ugric group, and the Bashkirs, members of the Turkic group. On the northern slopes of the Greater Caucasus live a wide variety of peoples, including the Avars, the Darghins, the Lesghians in the east, and the Circassian tribes in the west. These national elements belong to the Caucasian linguistic group, of which Georgian is also a member. The Ossetians, who live in the central part of the Greater Caucasus, belong to the Iranian group. In Western Siberia, in the valleys of the Altay system, are other representatives of the Turkic group: the Altay tribes (a group of several small national elements), the Khakass, and the Tuvinians. In Eastern Siberia, the two principal nationalities are the Buryat-Mongols of the Mongolian group and the Yakuts of the Turkic group. A large number of small elements in the extreme north of the Russian SFSR belong to the Finno-Ugric, the Tungus-Manchu, and the Paleoasiatic linguistic groups.

Prior to the Bolshevik Revolution, industry within the present confines of the Russian SFSR was located in the Central Industrial Region between the Volga and the Oka, with specialization in the milling of cotton, silk, woolen, and linen textiles. The Petrograd (now Leningrad) industrial district was the chief area engaged in machine construction, while the metallurgical industry in the Urals was still on a small scale. During the Five-Year Plan period industrialization progressed rapidly throughout the republic, with particular emphasis on the Volga Region, the Urals, Western Siberia and the Far East. The Central Industrial Region largely developed heavy machinery construction, the manufacture of precision tools, and the production of chemicals, while maintaining its previous importance as a textile-milling region. The Leningrad industrial district continues to be a machine-construction center. However, in contrast to the prerevolutionary period, when raw materials were usually imported, it now uses local mineral resources, that is, copper, nickel, apatite, nephelite (an aluminum ore), from the Kola Peninsula; coal and petroleum, from the Pechora River basin; bauxite, lignite, and oil shale from the vicinity of Leningrad itself. Power is obtained from hydroelectric plants on the Volkhov and the Svir' rivers. An entirely new industrial region was created on the Volga. This river serves as one of the principal transportation routes of the Russian

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SFSR, linking the Moscow industrial district via the Oka River and its own upper course, the Ural industrial district on the Kama River, the lumbering region along the Vyatka, the grain-producing areas along the middle Volga, the Donets coal and metallurgical district, west of Stalingrad, and finally the rich fisheries of the northern Caspian Sea. Among the principal goods transported on the Volga are: downstream, machines, textiles, fertilizers, metal from the Urals, and lumber; upstream, petroleum and cotton from Transcaucasia and Central Asia, fish, salt, melons, pumpkins, and grain. By rail, coal and iron arrive at the Volga from the Donbas, and coal, iron, and nonferrous metals from the Urals and Siberia. Recently extensive petroleum fields ("Second Baku") and natural gas deposits have been developed along the Volga, furnishing the basis, in addition to the goods brought by rail and water, for the establishment of important machine construction, chemical, woodworking, and food industries.

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In recent years the Urals have been turned into one of the largest industrial and mining regions of the world. Huge metallurgical establishments have been built at Magnitogorsk, Nizhniy Tagil, and other cities. Other mills process copper, zinc, aluminum, magnesium, and nickel ores. Large chemical and paper mills have risen along the Kama River. Important rail centers, such as Sverdlovsk, Chelyabinsk, Molotov, and Ufa, have turned into top-ranking machine-construction centers. One of the longest high-voltage power lines of the USSR links the several power plants and industrial sites of the region.

The main industrial district of the Siberian realm is the Kuznetsk Basin. On the site of extensive coal mines, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy and machine construction have developed to a very great extent. The iron and steel mills of the Kuzbas work on the basis of local coal supplies and iron ore, partly of local origin, partly from the Urals. The once all-important Ural-Kuznetsk *kombinat*, involving the exchange of coal and iron ore between the two industrial regions, is gradually losing its importance as local iron ore deposits are being further developed in the Kuznetsk Basin. The principal industrial sites are Stalinsk (steel milling and machine construction), Kemerovo (coal and chemicals), Novosibirsk (machine building), and Belovo (zinc metallurgy). Another industrial region has been created in the Far East, with the principal centers at Vladivostok, Khabarovsk, and Komsomol'sk. Shipbuilding, oil refining, and machine construction are the principal activities.

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and its many branches and spurs. The large rivers handle the north-south traffic during their ice-free season. The Ob', the Irtysh, the Yenisey, and the Amur intersect the Trans-Siberian Railroad, while the Lena is connected with it by a series of good highways. The Northern Sea Route is the basic route serving the Arctic coast of Siberia. This route through the seas of the Arctic Ocean was developed as a permanent transportation route as late as the third Five-Year Plan, after a large number of polar stations reporting on weather and ice conditions had been set up along the route. Its principal ports are Novyy Port, at the mouth of the Ob' River, Igarka, Dudinka, and Ust'-Port, in the lower reaches of the Yenisey, Nordvik, at the mouth of the Khatanga River, Tiksi, near the Lena delta, Ambarchik, near the mouth of the Kolyma River, and Anadyr', at the mouth of the Anadyr' River. The principal ports along the Pacific coast of the Far East are Vladivostok, Sovetskaya Gavan', Magadan, and Petropavlovsk on Kamchatka. The highway network is especially well developed in the European section of the Russian SFSR. The roads generally run parallel to rail lines and converge at Moscow. In Siberia, highways serve to open up newly developed areas not reached by the rail network; this is particularly true of the extensive gold-mining areas of Eastern Siberia and the Far East.

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The Russian SFSR exports to the other union republics: machines, steel, petroleum, lumber, paper, textiles, and grain, and imports from them pig-iron, grain, sugar, cotton, livestock, and fruits.

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Due to the large number of non-Russian ethnic groups within the Russian SFSR, the union republic has been organized into a Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, in contrast to the other union republics which have a more homogeneous national composition. The Russian SFSR was organized in 1917 and became one of the original four republics which united to form the USSR in 1922. The present territorial-administrative scheme was inaugurated with the creation of the Ural Oblast in 1923. Thereafter the newly created oblasts and krays rapidly replaced the former *guberniyas*. The more advanced non-Russian ethnic groups, such as Tatars, Bashkirs, Buryat-Mongols, Yakuts, and others, were constituted into the autonomous republics which, together with the basic Russian group (78 percent of the total population), form the so-called Russian Federation, or Russian SFSR. The territory with a predominant Russian population has been divided into oblasts and krays, which are purely administrative divisions. National minorities within these divisions have their own autonomous or national units. The most

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